rather SF-like) premise, then any two-bit fool can see that since we have pyramids here on earth and Human-looking faces on our necks, there would have to be some kind of connection between those pyramid builders on Mars and the pyramid builders here on Earth. It sounds farcical. I am the first to admit it and if you must know, four years ago I would have laughed at such a suggestion myself, but once you look at the facts instead of basing your conclusions on 'informed' or 'expert' opinion, the idea is no longer so ridiculous.

My next step was to investigate the most well known example of pyramids here on Earth, namely the Great Pyramid at Giza, Egypt. Once you do this you find that the great pyramid cannot in fact be built today, with current technology. I know this is quite a claim to make, and space prevents me here from showing this conclusively, but I assure you that if I am in doubt about anything else, I am Not in doubt about this, since my formal training has been in Civil engineering. I can give here only two brief reasons of the many I have written about concerning this topic. The Great Pyramid is built if (conservatively estimated) 2,300,00 limestonnee blocks that on average weigh 2.5 tonnes. Orthodox Egyptologists would like us to believe that the ancient Egyptians built this structure in 20 years with 100,00 men. Let's give these figures a check shall we? Let's say they worked for 12 hours a day (pulling huge blocks up ramps mind you) every single day for 20 years. No coffee break, lunch, weekend etc.. Weather always perfect and so on. (Any civil engineer present stop laughing please). This would still mean that one block would have needed to be placed every 2 minutes and 17 seconds. for the whole period. Additionally, these blocks came form 125 miles away, and the opposite side of the Nile. the casing stonnees of the Great Pyramid have an average crack width of .5mm (the size of lead in a mechanical pencil) which is a lower tolerance than the crack width between the heat tiles found on the underside of the Space shuttle. Egypt never possessed the kind of trees you might use for rollers and the granite blocks found in the Kings chamber (some weighing in excess of 70 tonnenes) were mined 640 kilometres away. Taking settling into account the Great Pyramid is out of level by less than half inch. Not bad considering that on a normal high cost house a settlement of half an inch would be considered more than adequate today!

The great pyramid is still one of the most massive building in the world, with a weight of some 30 times that of the Empire State Building. But these are still only a few of the reasons why the Great Pyramid could not be built today. (footnote 2).

And did you know that in China lies a group of some 100 pyramids the biggest of which dwarves the Great Pyramid of Egypt being over twice its height and many times its weight (so actually the Chinese pyramid is the most massive building in the world).

There are literally hundreds of examples of unexplainable buildings and structures around the world , and Graham Hancock in his book Fingerprints of the Gods names quite a few, making the excellent point that while we have ancient temples built of slabs of monolithic rock weighing about 1100 tonnes a piece, the most our biggest and most powerful cranes can lift today is about 200 tonnes.

What all this tends to suggest is that a long time ago on this planet (and on Mars) there were people who could build these things, and that the technology to do so has since been lost. Or to put it more precisely, been hidden from us.

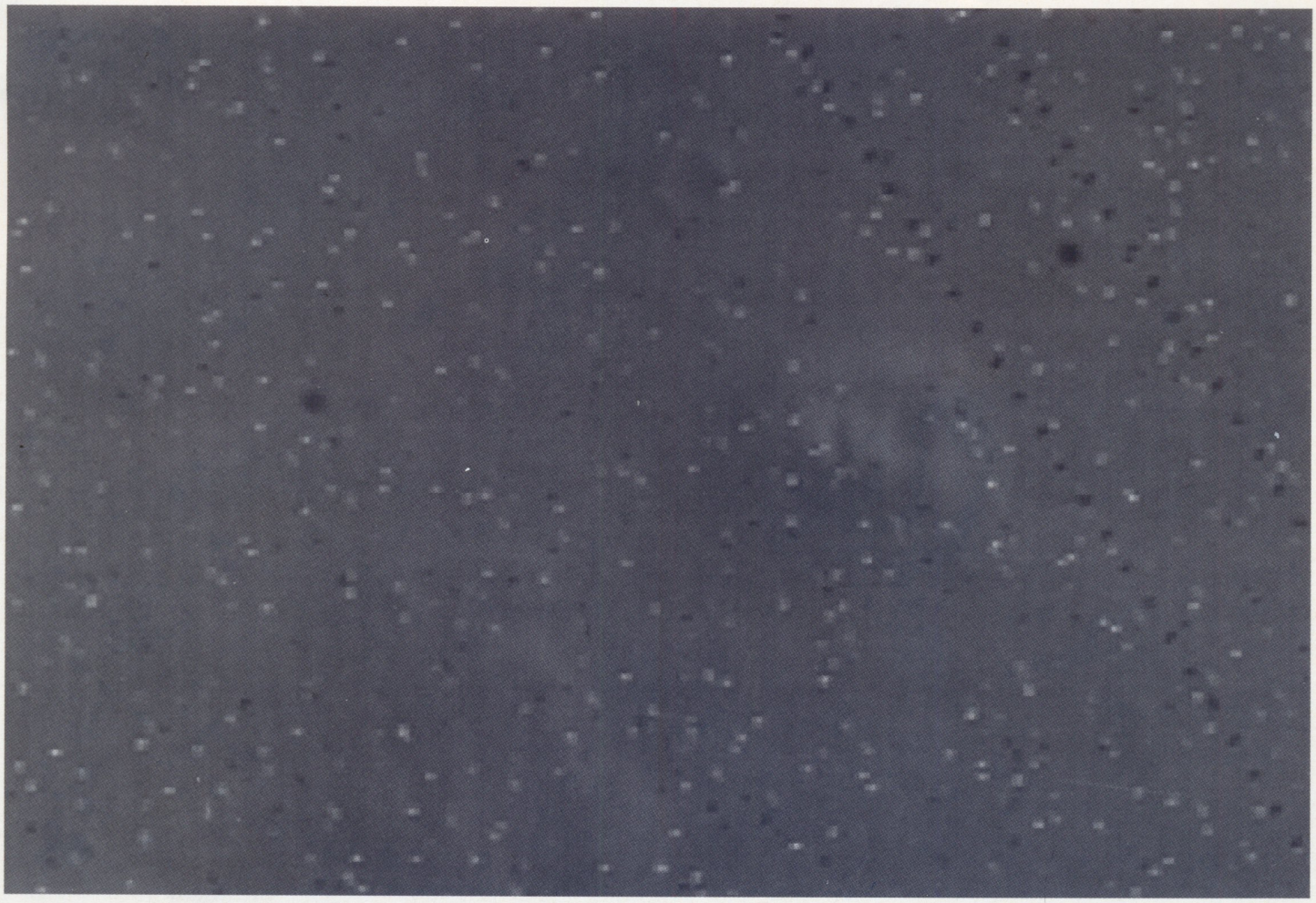
point indeed were favourable for the existence of human-like beings.

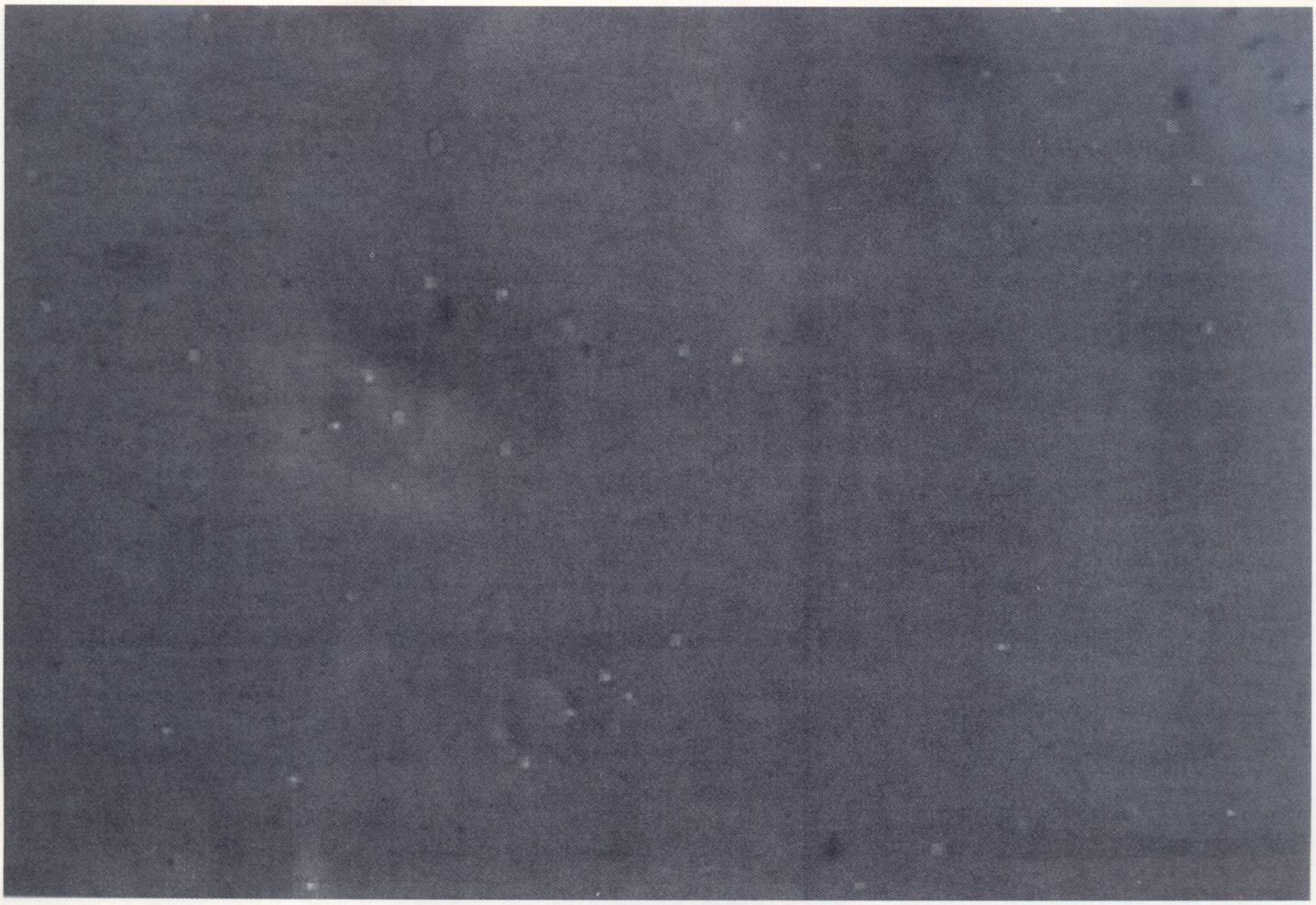
I do not expect the reader to take my word this point and I provide extensive information concerning the Mars of old in my book, complete with references, but I have to stress that my information in this regard comes from orthodox professional sources; in other words from those same individuals that would be loathe to admit as much as I have here concerning the possibility of human(oid) life on Mars.

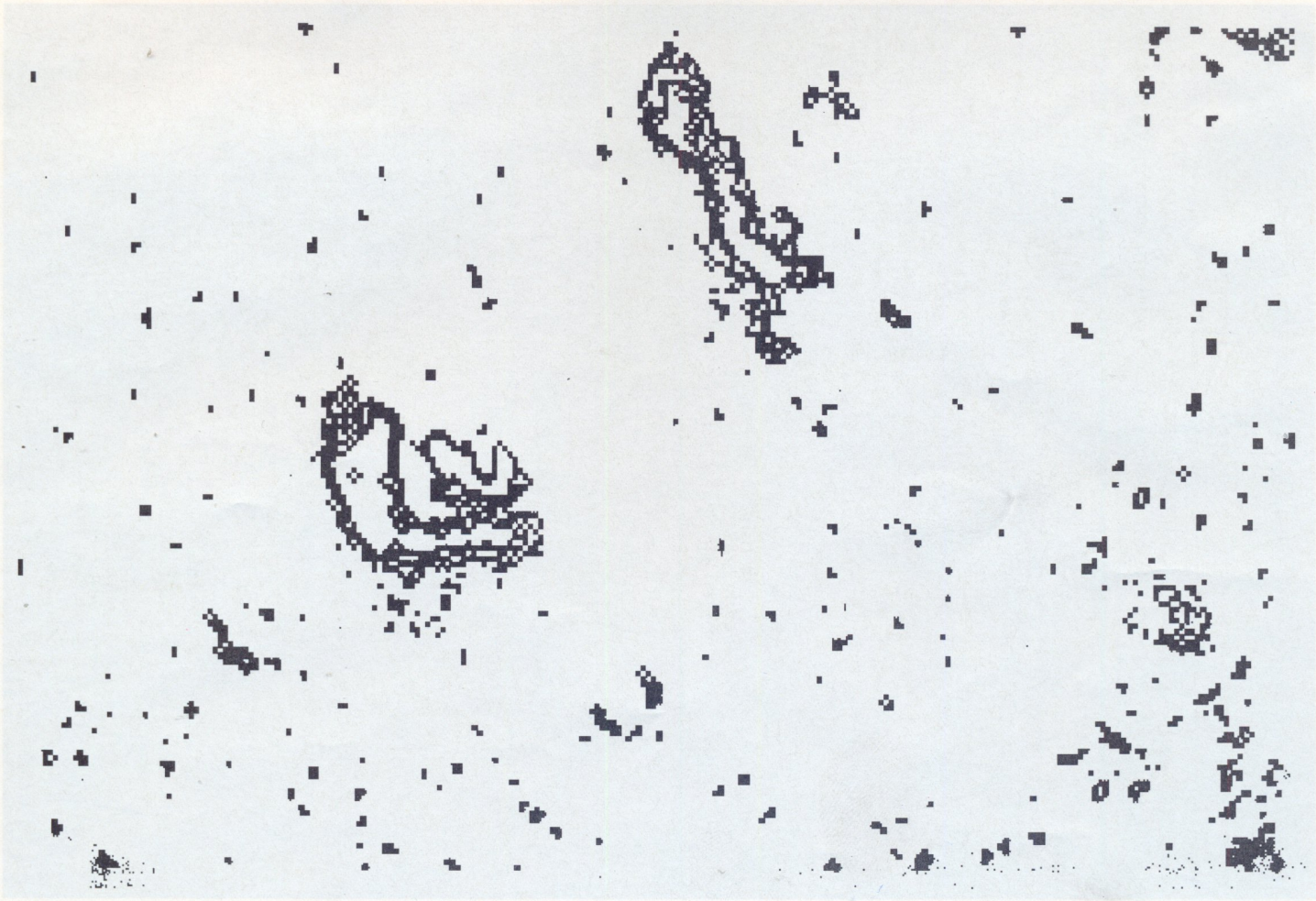
Mars used to have flowing rivers, lakes and some speculate, even Oceans, no one astronomer disputes this fact. There are flood flow channels on Mars, which have been computed by the NASA Viking team as having at one time carried 107 to 109m3/sec. to give you an idea of what this means, the Amazon has an average discharge of 105 m3/sec. and the largest known terrestrial flood had a peak flow of 107 m3sec. [footnote 1).

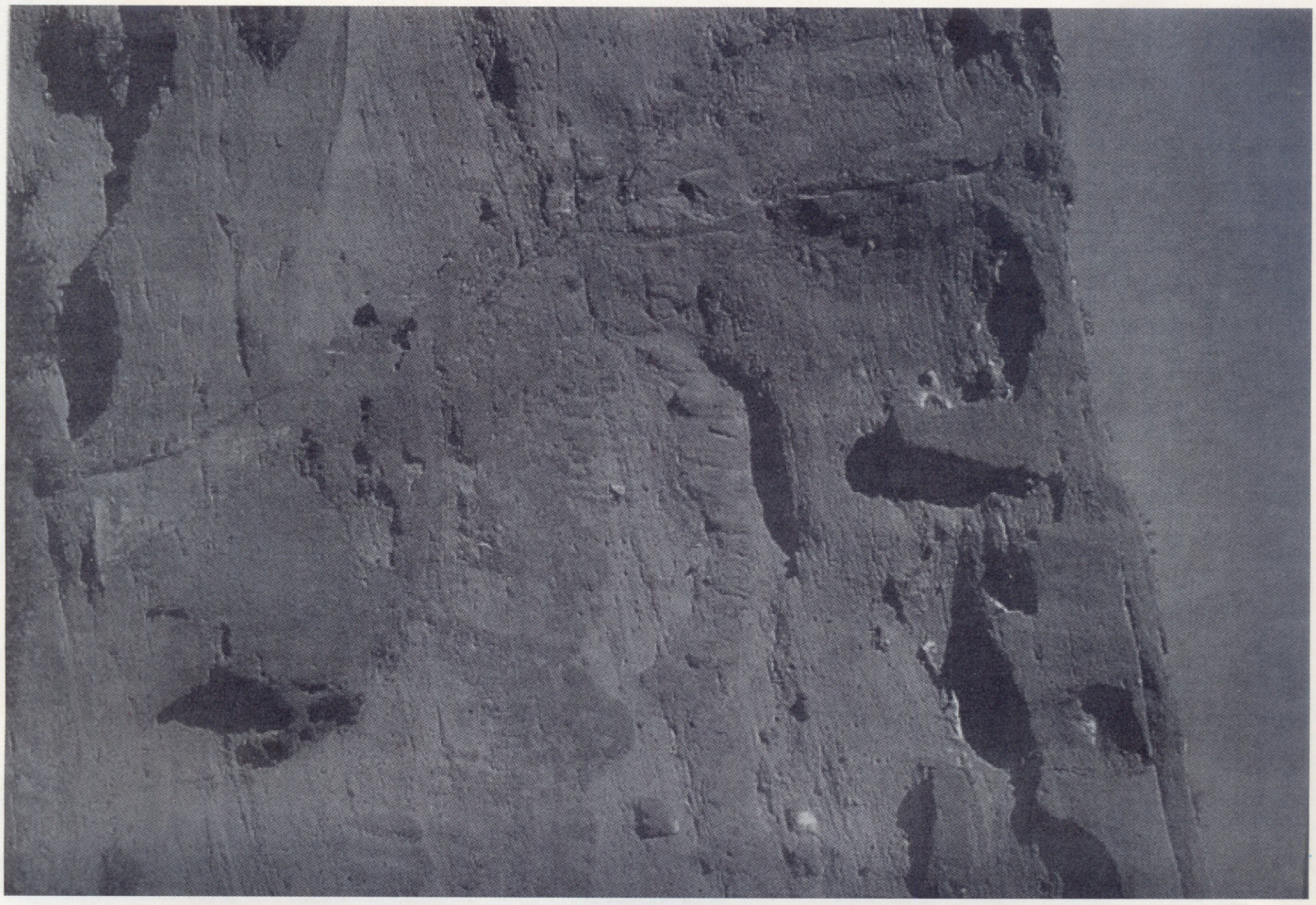
The fact that Mars had such abundant quantities of water is extremely important because it also unequivocably means that it must have had a much denser atmosphere and warmer climate. The very fact that you have old river valleys on Mars is proof that the water in them flowed. Meaning that for at least part of the Martian year, the surface temperature was well above freezing point. The only other obstacle in the way of humans wanting to live on Mars would have been the absence of a magnetosphere, however, it gives at least one original reason why the Martian magnetosphere might have dissipated, and one more orthodox one. The more orthodox one being that if you hammer a magnet, it looses its magnetism, and as is obvious from Martian geology, this planet was certainly 'hammered' by huge and numerous asteroids. So, given that the surface temperature would have been suitable; given that the only liquid which could have created the river channels on Mars was in fact water (the reasons for this are a little lengthy to explain, but not complex, so I once again refer you to the book) given that it's perfectly plausible to say that Mars lost its magnetosphere as a result of the massive asteroid bombardment it suffered, we would then have to make only one 'allowance' for Mars to have supported human-like beings. The atmosphere. It would have had to be breathable. In fact, (for reasons which will soon become obvious) the atmosphere would have to be Earth-like. This allowance is not even such a big one however, since from the soil analysis done by Viking landers, it appears probable that the atmospheric composition of Mars at one point in its distant past could have been composed of Nitrogen and Oxygen (the oxygen is still in evidence today, trapped in the form of compounds in the soil, and giving Mars its characteristic red colouration).

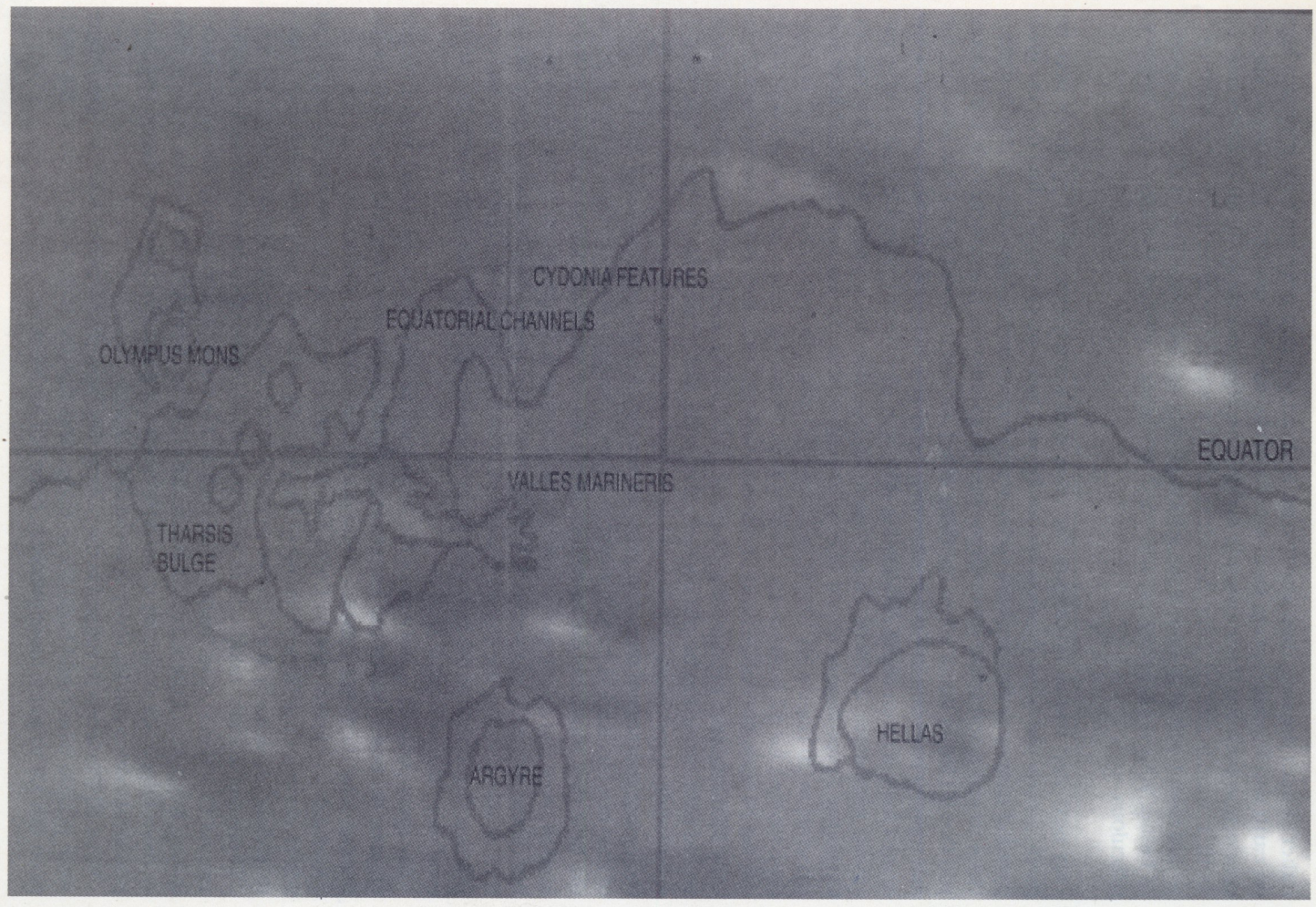
We have now reached a point where as a result of two completely independent lines of investigation (The unusual objects and the Martian ecosystem) it seems quite likely that some kind of higher life form actually existed on Mars at some point long ago. Even if one dislikes the word 'likely', and replaces it with 'there seems to be a possibility', the discovery is important enough that we should really do a little more research along these lines. And here is where the really amazing, improbable but nevertheless factual stuff comes out. Let's for a minute say that Mars did have beings on it at one point that built huge human visages of rock and pyramidal structures. If we start from this (admittedly










CYDONIA FEATURES
EQUATORIAL CHANNELS
OLYMPUS MONS
EQUATOR
VALLES MARINERIS
THARSIS
BULGE
HELLAS
ARGYRE

Mars is covered by 16 impact craters of over 250 km in the diameter and countless smaller ones in all in the Southern Hemisphere. Furthermore the most recent events that happened on Mars were two huge impacts which formed the Argrye and Hellas basins. Not only are both in the Southern hemisphere, but Hellas crater produced a 9km bulge on the opposite side of the planet (the Tharsis bulge) on which lie three of the largest volcanoes in the solar system. Olympus Mons, the largest volcano in our system also lies near the bulge and Valles Marineris, a tectonic crack of 400 km runs from the bulge half way around the planet.

There is further evidence that the Asteroids that did this were intelligently controlled in Mars orbit, they are the left over bullets, or 'mons' of Mars. Phobos and Deimos, whose paths are unnatural that they were thought to be artificial satellites for a while after their discovery.

More evidence is also to be found in other placers, only a few of which I can mention here. The asteroid belt however is a case in point, and the myths of the Earth all had one thing in common. Mars was always considered a war god, whichever the race that knew it or the name it went by. As an added bit of information, the name Cairo itself , which comes from the Arab, means Mars.

You may ask lastly how does one aim a 20km asteroid. Well, the same way you lift a 1100 tonnene rock or build a Great Pyramid. You use an anti-gravity machine. And in case you're wondering, yes, I do explain what I mean by an anti-gravity machine and the physics behind them, and no you don't need to have a degree in physics to understand it all.

One last thing...if I'm correct, then you and I are.. you guessed it: Martian descendants.

NOTES

1. See Viking Orbiter Views of MARS (NASA publication SP-441) p8 31-45
2. See Peter Lemusurier's The Great Pyramid Decoded
3. See The Face On Mars page 372
4. Professor John Searl's books can be purchased by writing to:

c/o John A. Thomas Jnr
373 Rock Beach Road
Rochester New York
14617-1316
USA

fax: 716 338 2663

Copyright on the text and images in the supplement is owned by Giuseppe Filotto. Copyright on the supplement is owned by Chesterwell Management Limited.
No part of this supplement may be reproduced, stored or transmitted in any form without the express and written permission of the copyright owners.

Our supplement this month is taken from "The Face On Mars" by Giuseppe Filotto, and Italian-born South African author and researcher. Filotto became fascinated by the implications of the Martian structures, concluding that they were probably remnants of a civilisation on Mars and intrinsically connected with our own Pyramids here on Earth. He has worked tirelessly to research the likely nature of that civilisation and the way in which it most likely fell. Copies of the book, which has not been published in the UK, are available direct from South Africa; please contact AA&ES for details of how to order.

My approach to the study of the Martian enigma has been one of redundancy. That is, I reached my conclusions based on the fact that data concerning different topics all independent of one another seemed to point in exactly the same direction. Before I go any further, I would like to point out that trying to summarise the sum total of my conclusions in a few paragraphs is rather difficult. Not because the information is complex, but because the conclusions themselves are so astonneishing that without a lot of background information for purposes of data verification, I expect most readers will think I have 'gone off the deep end'.

I can only say two things in my defence at this stage. Firstly, all the information concerning where I got my facts from is provided rather extensively in my book, and in fact the reader is encouraged to satisfy him or herself that I haven't in fact made some of this stuff up. Secondly, although I'm no Albert myself, if Einstein had introduced his theory of relativity by saying that 'light travels in curves, time is relative depending on where you are and what you are observing and space and time are intimately connected' I assure you he would have been rather less famous than he was. I have provided a few footnotes at the end of the article in order to give those so inclined at least a starting point., but keep in mind that without the necessary background information a lot of this may seem rather far-fetched to you.

The Martian surface features known as the Face and City, alongside several other anomalous structures have undergone observation by several investigators. The first to do some serious work on these features were Vincent DiPietro and Gregory Molenaar. They have continued to expand their work right up to the present and their most important contribution (other than stirring interest in these objects to begin with) has probably been the development of their SPIT (Starburst Pixie Interpolation Technique) re-imaging process. Interpreting the old Viking images to new levels of clarity. DiPietro and Molenaar have shown that the Face have got what looks like teeth in the mouth and an eyeball in the visible left eye-socket. They have also shown that The Face does indeed appear to have two eyes, a weathered nose, and some kind of Egyptian type headpiece.

Mark Carlotto, completely independently of DiPietro and Molenaar similarly showed

that the Face is in fact a true face and that this appearance is not merely the result of lighting angle or a 'trick of the light' as NASA keeps saying. His work not only confirmed that done by D & M (DiPietro and Molenaar) by re-imaging the relevant Viking frames (several methods, but most significantly by CSI (Cubic Spline Interpolation), but added to it. Carlotto was able to use a shape from a shading program to construct a 3D model of the face in computer graphic format. It is important to realise that this same technique is used by NASA itself to analyse images and surface features both of Mars and of other planets. The 3D model is important because it shows clearly that the Face retains its characteristic shape in all 3 dimensions and from any angle of observation. This makes it unlikely that the face is a natural rock formation, because while many natural rock formations here on Earth resemble a face or a dog, or some sexy part of female anatomy, once the observer changes his angle of observation the resemblance is lost. Not so with the Martian anomalies.

Lastly, Carlotto submitted the Viking images to a process that is used by the American armed forces to identify camouflaged bases or any artificial structures found in satellite pictures. The process looks for non-fractal images, since artificial objects do not have a fractal origin, they tend to stand out. The Face and the nearby pyramids get picked out by this process as if they were artificial.

What is important to realise is that all of these computer processes are not trying to find artificial objects, faces or Martian shopping malls. The algorithms are merely data analysis methods which give their results in picture formats. The interpretation of that data is up to us. If four independent computer processes all show a face, then it's very likely that what we have there is a face. However, none of these techniques is completely foolproof, yet the fact that these same techniques are used by the military should be indicative that they do have merit. and a high one at that. Even if we give these processes only an 80% chance of accuracy we would have to score in the 'wrong' 20% four times in a row (and repeatedly and consistently so because the work of DiPietro, Molenaar and Carlotto is repeatable). A chance equal to 0.16% or put another way, 16 chances in 10,000. Nevertheless, let's put this information aside and look at Mars itself. No matter how compelling the evidence, if Mars could not have supported life then the Face and City are far more likely to be anomalies than artificial constructs from an ancient era. When examining Mars we find that once again, the chance that it could have supported life is really quite good. Some would say undeniable.

On August 6th it was announced by NASA that what have appeared to be organisms were found on a martian meteorite ALH84001; 65. So we now have incontrovertible proof that some type of life did exist at one point on Mars, but bacteria does not build mile long humanoid faces on the surface of Mars, so the kind of life we are interested in is human, or at least humanoid life. Could Mars have supported humanoid beings on its surface long ago?

The data required to answer this question is voluminous and we do not have all of it at hand yet, but I will stick my neck out and summarise it thus: if the atmosphere was breathable, I am convinced that the surface conditions on Mars at one

So far, I have only given you an introduction to the elementary facts that my book is based on, but there are even more astonishing facts concerning our history that have a very important function, not only from a philosophical but from a very practical point of view. Would it surprise you for example if you were to discover that the anti-gravity technology was first discovered as long ago as 1924 the man who first dabbled in this technology in recent times appears to have been Thomas Townsend Brow, and for the sceptics among you I have provided patent numbers of some of his flying discs which operated by the principle of electro-gravity which was ridiculed at the time of his discovery in 1924, and was subsequently thoroughly classified by the US Navy in the 1950 after having seen Brown's disc fly around. More recently, I have had opportunity to meet Professor John Searl, whom has been building what he cleverly calls Searl Effect Generator (no one wants to hear about anti-gravity machines you see) since 1946. (footnote 4).

These people are not myths or make-believe, they are real and their inventions are being squashed by the powers that be for reasons that (while perhaps very good ones) are unclear.

What I became aware of after exploring all of these topics in some depth for a period now spanning almost five years, is that not only is anti-gravity technology possible, it is available today now All we need is to change our attitudes before we can use it responsibly. Perhaps the only true original theory I have developed, other than amassing what effectively amounts to some of the unknown history of mankind, is there reason why Mars is today a dead planet. It would take a lot more space than I have at my disposal here to seriously back up this claim, but until new evidence proves otherwise I believe I have discovered geological, astronomical and folklore (myths evidence to support the theory that Mars was destroyed intelligently. That is, as the result of Mars death was brought about by humans at war a long time ago. I know that such as claim requires extraordinary proof if it is not to sound like the ravings of a madman, but consider this:

1. The Southern hemisphere of Mars has from 10 to 100 times the number of impact craters found on the Northern Hemisphere
2. Most of the original rivers on Mars were found on the Southern hemispheres.
3. Where are most cities on Earth located? (near water, in fact, on riverbanks)
4. If you wanted to destroy a whole planet, how would you go about it? Nuclear bombs? Death rays from space a la Star Wars?

Neither is the efficient way. However, if you wan to take an asteroid about 20 kms in diameter travelling at about some 20 km per second and you aim it right, that would do it.

Mars shows precisely this kind of event took place on it long ago. The geology and surface impacts are precisely in the configuration you would expect them to be if this type of war had occurred. The first asteroid-missiles would have been bombarded by the surface dwellers and they would have broken up forming smaller craters once they reached the surface. Once resistance on the plant dwindled, to finish it off you would launch one or two more rocks to ensure total destruction of the planet.